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--U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 09/410,367, entitled "DATA PROCESSING, ANALYSIS, AND VISUALIZATION SYSTEM FOR USE WITH DISPARATE DATA TYPES," filed on the same date herewith by Jeffrey Saffer, et al.

Page 3, delete the first paragraph and substitute the following paragraph:

A3
-- DNA, RNA, and proteins represent key functional units in biological systems. DNA is composed of nucleotide subunits (deoxyadenosine, deoxythymidine, deoxycytidine, and deoxyguanosine) linked together to form an array of biopolymer material. Often, the linked chain is bound to a complementary chain to form a double helix. The code contained within the DNA is of multiple types. Some sequences within the DNA are recognized by regulatory factors and control how the biopolymer information is expressed. Some sequences encode structural attributes that contribute to the overall use of the biopolymer material. And some sequences encode the RNA or proteins that carry out functions within the cell. For simplicity, DNA is usually represented as an ordered string of the deoxynucleotides (e.g., GATTCTAGGA, (SEQ ID NO:1)), but that simple string reflects the full function of the molecule. The RNA copy of the DNA is also a chain of nucleotides (adenosine, uridine, cytidine, and guanosine being the major ones) (e.g., AUGGACCAUA (SEQ ID NO:2)). Some RNAs are translated into proteins, which are strings of amino acid building blocks. --

Page 3, delete the second paragraph and substitute with the following paragraph:

A4
-- There are 20 principal amino acid building blocks, and proteins are often represented simply by an ordered string of sequence letters (e.g., MRKLAGQPS (SEQ ID NO:3)). The function of proteins is not, however, fully contained within this simple string, since the building